



presents the

2004

South Carolina

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR



Visit our website at: scafricanamerican.com

Dear Students, Educators and Friends:

BellSouth is pleased to present the fifteenth edition of the South Carolina African-American History Calendar.

Fifteen years ago, we began producing these special calendars to feature one of the many different cultures that has influenced the growth and development of the Palmetto State. BellSouth wanted to assist the South Carolina Department of Education in meeting the Educational Improvement Act mandate, which calls for the inclusion of African-American history in the social studies curriculum. The response from students, educators and the general public has indicated that this calendar has indeed filled a gap in the history books, and that it has helped to build a better understanding of African-American culture. A website featuring all honorees is available via the internet, at **www.scafricanamerican.com**.

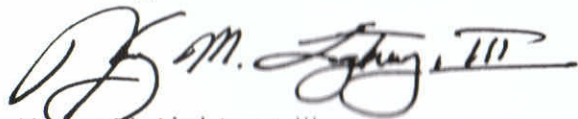
The individuals highlighted in this year's calendar have excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all of our children. They have succeeded in the areas of broadcasting, civil rights, education, fashion design, law, military service, music, nursing, social work, business, aviation, and horsemanship.

WIS-TV highlights the lives of the honorees, via vignettes, designed to heighten awareness of the calendar and increase the focus on role models.

Your opinion about this educational program is valuable to BellSouth, The Department of Education, SC Educational Television and WIS-Television. If you have any comments or questions about the calendar, please send them to:
The BellSouth African-American History Calendar, P. O. Box 752, Columbia, South Carolina 29202,
or visit our web site at **www.scafricanamerican.com**.

The 2004 African-American History Calendar is a testimonial to the superb strength, hard work and dedication of the people featured. We hope that their stories will inspire you and the children of South Carolina.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. M. Lightsey, III".

Harry M. Lightsey, III
President
BellSouth-South Carolina

BellSouth thanks those individuals and organizations who provided input and photographs used in the creation of portraits, historical perspectives and facts of interest and significance to this calendar.

We gratefully acknowledge the following:

Grace Jordan McFadden. Ph. D.
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Copies of the calendar may be printed from the website at www.scafricanamerican.com.

Anna DeCosta Banks



Anna DeCosta Banks, RN, was a pioneer in the nursing profession. Mrs. Banks was the first head nurse at the Hospital and Training School for Nurses, which existed at that time at 153 Cannon Street in Charleston, South Carolina. It was an integrated school that served all classes and races.

Anna DeCosta was born on September 4, 1869, in Charleston, South Carolina, during the Reconstruction Era. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth DeCosta. She was educated in the Charleston Public Schools and graduated from Hampton Institute in Virginia in 1891. Miss DeCosta then enrolled in Hampton's Dixie Hospital of Nursing. She was in its first graduating class and served in 1895 as head nurse at this hospital training school. Having returned to Charleston, South Carolina, she desired to fulfill her dream at the Hospital and Training School for Nurses. This hospital was organized for the purpose of training black nurses with a hospital of their own. After working as head nurse, she subsequently became Superintendent of Nurses, serving for 32 years.

Nurse Banks' daughter, Evangeline Banks Harrison, stated that she seldom saw her mother out of uniform. She said, "Under my mother's guidance many young women were trained as nurses. She and Dr. McClennan and student nurses somehow managed to care for the large number of Negro patients. Charges to each patient covered only the cost of board and medicine." Mrs. Harrison further stated, "Through the years friends and organizations donated food and small financial contributions. The hospital experienced many lean years. Through prayers and perseverance it survived for 62 years serving Charleston and the surrounding area."

When a new hospital was constructed at 25 Courtney Drive on the west side of Charleston, the name of the Hospital and Training School for Nurses was changed to McClennan-Banks Hospital. Dr. Alonzo McClennon had founded the original hospital in 1897. The McClennon-Banks Hospital closed in 1977.

During her life, Anna DeCosta Banks was employed for 24 years as a visiting nurse by the Ladies Benevolent Society of Charleston. Nurse Banks died on November 29, 1930. The members of the Benevolent Society paid her the following tribute, "All ages, classes, races called her blessed." For her service to the State of South Carolina a wing of the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) is named in her honor.



JANUARY

 **BELLSOUTH**

 **CAROLINA EYE**
THE VIEW OF CAROLINA

WIS
THE SPIRIT OF CAROLINA

2004

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

New Year's Day

1

2

3

Emancipation Proclamation issued in 1863.

William Lloyd Garrison began publishing "The Liberator," an abolitionist newspaper, in 1831.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was elected chairperson of the House Committee on Education and Labor in 1961.

4

Grace Bumbry, opera singer, was born, in 1937.

5

George Washington Carver died in 1943.

6

The World Anti-Slavery Convention opened in London, 1831.
John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, famed musician, died, 1993.

7

Marian Anderson made her debut in the Metropolitan Opera House in 1955.

8

Fannie M. Jackson, educator and first African-American woman college graduate in the US, was born, 1836.
Butterfly McQueen, actress, born in 1911.

9

Fisk University established in 1866.

10

Southern Christian Leadership Conference founded in 1957.

11

Charles W. Anderson becomes first African-American member of the Kentucky Legislature, 1936.

12

The Congressional Black Caucus organized in 1971.

13

Don Barksdale became first African-American person to play in an NBA All-Star Game in 1953.

14

John Oliver Killens, novelist, was born, 1916.

15

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in 1929.

16

Jefferson Franklin Long took oath of office as first African-American Congressman from Georgia, 1871.

17

Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) born in 1942.

18

Robert C. Weaver became first African-American presidential cabinet member in 1966.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (Observed)

19

Freed Blacks organized Savanna GA's first Baptist church, 1788.

20

Barbara Jordan, congresswoman, was born in 1936.

21

William Brown-Chappell, pioneer aviator, born, 1906.

22

Nat Turner, leader of the Virginia slave revolt, born, 1800.

23

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, pioneer in surgery, founded Provident Hospital in Chicago, IL, in 1889.

24

Coach Clarence "Big House" Gaines won record 800th college basketball game in 1990.

25

Sojourner Truth addressed the first Black Women's Rights Convention, 1851.

26

Bessie Coleman, first African-American woman aviator, born, 1893.
Angela Davis, activist, born, 1944.

27

Leontyne Price, world renowned opera singer, made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, 1961.

28

Ronald McNair, astronaut, died in Challenger explosion in 1986.

29

Oprah Winfrey, entertainer, born in 1954.

30

William Wells Brown, novelist and dramatist, published first Black drama, "Leap to Freedom," 1858.

31

Jackie Robinson, first African-American baseball player in the major leagues was born in 1919.

Luther J. Battiste, III, Esquire



n outstanding lawyer, stellar leader, and exemplary public servant, Luther J. Battiste III, has distinguished himself in the areas of business, politics, and the legal profession. He is the son of the late Luther J. Battiste, Jr. and Mildred Beatty Battiste. Growing up in Orangeburg, South Carolina, Mr. Battiste developed a thirst for knowledge as a result of countless hours spent reading in the stacks of the library where his mother was a librarian. He decided early in life that he wanted to use his knowledge and skills to make a positive impact on his community.

After graduating from Wilkinson High School, Mr. Battiste attended the University of South Carolina in Columbia. He became involved with student government activities and engineered the election of the first African American student body president of a predominantly white college campus in the south. He also co-authored the proposal that resulted in the creation and implementation of the African American Studies Program. In 1971, Mr. Battiste graduated from the University of South Carolina with a Bachelor of Arts degree in International Studies, the first African American to graduate from this department. In 1974, he was awarded a Juris Doctor degree from the Emory University School of Law and returned to South Carolina to practice.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Battiste joined the law firm of Johnson, Toal & Battiste. He and his partners formed the first racially integrated law firm (at the partner level) in South Carolina. As an eminent trial lawyer, Mr. Battiste has been exceptional in his profession, serving as the President of the Columbia Lawyer's Association, the first African American President of the Richland County Bar Association and the first African American President of the South Carolina Trial Lawyer's Association.

In 1983, Mr. Battiste was elected as one of the first two African Americans to Columbia City Council. Considered a political pioneer, he served on Columbia City Council for fifteen years including three unopposed re-elections and two terms as Mayor Pro Tempore. During his tenure, Mr. Battiste was known as one who was not afraid to raise a forceful voice on controversial and often unpopular issues or take the lone dissenting view. For his service to the City of Columbia, a plaza and monument have been erected in his honor in the Eau Claire Community.

In the business arena, Mr. Battiste served two terms as Vice Chair of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce and served on two major bank boards, Standard Federal Savings Bank and South Carolina Bank and Trust. He presently serves as the Chairman of the Richland/Lexington County Airport Commission.

Mr. Battiste has received numerous honors including induction into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame in 1999, the University of South Carolina Distinguished Alumni of the Year in 2000, and the Vision Magazine 2001 Achiever's Award. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, St. Lukes Episcopal Church, and a life member of the NAACP. Mr. Battiste and his wife Judy Mitchell Battiste have two children, Justin Foster Battiste and Jade Nicole Battiste.



FEBRUARY

2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Langston Hughes was born in 1902.	2 Ernest E. Just, biologist, received the Spingarn Medal for pioneering research on fertilization and cell division, 1914.	3 Geraldine McCullough won the Widener Gold Medal for Sculpture in 1965.	4 Rosa Parks was born in 1913.	5 Henry "Hank" Aaron, the home run king of major league baseball was born in 1934.	6 Jonathan Jasper Wright elected to South Carolina Supreme Court in 1870.	7 Eubie Blake, pianist, was born in 1883.
8 Oprah Winfrey became the first African American woman to host a nationally syndicated talk show in 1986.	9 In 1995 Bernard Harris became the first African-American astronaut to take a spacewalk.	10 Roberta Flack, singer, was born in 1940.	11 Clifford Alexander Jr. became the first African-American Secretary of the Army in 1977.	12 Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809. Congress enacted the first fugitive slave law in 1793.	13 Joseph L. Searles became the first African-American member of the New York Stock Exchange, 1970.	14 Frederick Douglass was born in 1817. Valentine's Day
15 Henry Lewis was named director of the New Jersey Symphony in 1968. Nat King Cole died in 1965.	16 Joe Frazier became World Heavyweight Boxing Champion by a knockout in 1970. President's Day	17 Michael Jordan, basketball player, born in 1963.	18 Toni Morrison (born Chloe Anthony Wofford) was born in 1931.	19 William "Smoky" Robinson born in 1940.	20 Frederick Douglass died in 1895.	21 Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965.
22 George Washington born in 1732. Julius Winfield "Dr. J." Erving born in 1950.	23 W.E.B. DuBois born in 1868.	24 In 1864 Rebecca Lee became the first African-American woman to receive an M.D. degree.	25 Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) won World Heavyweight crown in 1964. Ash Wednesday	26 Singer "Fats" Domino born in 1928.	27 Marian Anderson, opera singer, was born in 1902.	28 Richard Wright's "Native Son" published in 1940.
29 Hattie McDaniel became the first black (male or female) to win an Oscar -- for Best Supporting Actress -- for her role as Mammy in "Gone With The Wind."						

Ethel Martin Bolden

M

rs. Ethel Martin Bolden, daughter of Thomas and Ethel Sinkler Martin, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and educated in the public schools of Richland District One. She attended Barber Scotia College in Concord, North Carolina and received her Bachelor of Science degree from Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte. Subsequent to her undergraduate studies, Mrs. Bolden matriculated at Atlanta University where she earned her Master of Science degree in Library Science. Recognized as a pioneer librarian, Mrs. Bolden was employed for 39 years in Richland District One public schools. Dedicated to literary excellence, this honoree advocated the pursuit of knowledge through reading and speaking. She inspired others to a love of books and scholarly materials. To this end, Mrs. Bolden established the first black elementary school library at Waverly Elementary School because of her commitment to ensuring equality of library services for African American students.

Following Mrs. Bolden's service as the W. A. Perry Junior High School librarian and due to her professional competence and interpersonal relations, she was appointed librarian at Dreher High School in Columbia. This represented the successful integration of faculty at Dreher. She was very active in professional associations such as the South Carolina Library Association and South Carolina Education Association. She utilized every opportunity available to her through organizations such as these to study, learn, and share knowledge. As a researcher, Mrs. Bolden explored avenues where she could acquire additional insight into black experiences in South Carolina and the United States. She was instrumental in the donation of thousands of papers and other pertinent material to libraries in the Columbia area.

Mrs. Bolden's active membership on the Board of Trustees of the Richland County Library brought her special recognition to the extent that a tree was planted in honor of her at the RCPL. She worked tirelessly for the 1993 construction of the nationally acclaimed Richland County Public Library in downtown Columbia.

Among her many civic involvements was membership on the South Carolina Human Relations Commission, the South Carolina State Museum Foundation Board of Directors, and the Columbia Community Relations Council. Mrs. Bolden dedicated her life to achieving peace among humanity as she demonstrated a commitment to bringing people of all races together. She was a founding member and elder at Northminster Presbyterian Church, a lifetime member of the NAACP, and a lifetime member of Gamma Nu Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. She was awarded the Order of the Silver Crescent for Volunteer and Community Service, the Order of the Palmetto, and was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame.

Mrs. Bolden was married to Charles F. Bolden, Sr., a legendary high school football coach in Columbia. They were the parents of two sons, former U.S. astronaut Major General Charles F. Bolden, Jr., and Warren M. Bolden, Sr. Following a life of dedicated and distinguished service, Mrs. Bolden died on October 20, 2002.



MARCH



2004

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Writer Ralph Ellison was born in 1914.

2

Dr. Jerome H. Holland elected to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange in 1972.

3

Carole Gist was crowned first black Miss USA in 1990.

4

Garrett A. Morgan, scientist and inventor, was born in 1877.

5

Blanche Kelso Bruce of Mississippi elected to full term in U.S. Senate in 1975.

6

Dred Scott decision handed down by Supreme Court in 1857.

7

First cadets graduated from flying school at Tuskegee in 1942.

8

Senate refuses to seat P.B.S. Pinchback of Louisiana in 1876.

9

Clifton Wharton is sworn in as ambassador to Norway in 1961.

10

Harriet Tubman died in 1913.

11

Lorraine Hansberry play, "Raisin in the Sun," opened on Broadway in 1959.

12

Andrew Young born in 1932.

13

Fannie Lou Hamer, activist, dies, 1977.

14

Quincy Jones, composer and musician, born, 1933.

15

Los Angeles Sentinel founded by Leon H. Washington in 1933.

16

"Freedom's Journal" founded in 1827.

St. Patrick's Day

17

Jackie Robinson made his professional debut as a member of the Montreal Royals in 1946.

18

Charlie Pride, country singer, born in 1938.

19

Nat King Cole was born in 1919.

20

First Day of Spring

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe was published in 1852.

21

Selma march began in 1965.

22

Marcus Garvey, Black nationalist, arrived in America from Jamaica, 1916.

23

NBA star, Moses "The Mailman" Malone was born in 1954.

24

AME Zion Church organized in S. C. in 1867.

25

Poll Tax ruled unconstitutional in 1966.

26

William H. Hastie confirmed as Federal District Judge of the Virgin Islands in 1937.

27

Arthur Mitchell, dancer and choreographer, born, 1934.

28

Slavery abolished in New York in 1799.

29

Pearl Bailey was born in 1918.

30

15th Amendment was enacted in 1870.

31

Jack Johnson, first Black heavyweight champion, born, 1878.

Johnnie McFadden, PhD

Johnnie McFadden, PhD, the Benjamin Elijah Mays Professor at the University of South Carolina, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, the only son of five children of Jerry McFadden and Emma Postell McFadden.

He attended academically acclaimed public schools of Wilmington, North Carolina that were racially segregated, graduating at the age of sixteen from Williston High School. While he desired to be an architect, he could not attend North Carolina State University in Raleigh, which was all white, and he did not have the resources nor the vision to travel out of state to attend Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, which offered a degree in architecture. Instead, he opted to matriculate at Winston-Salem Teachers College and major in elementary education. "I could not design and build buildings, but I could shape and build minds. Minds are eternal," said McFadden. He graduated magna cum laude from Winston-Salem State University in 1958 and embarked on a teaching career.

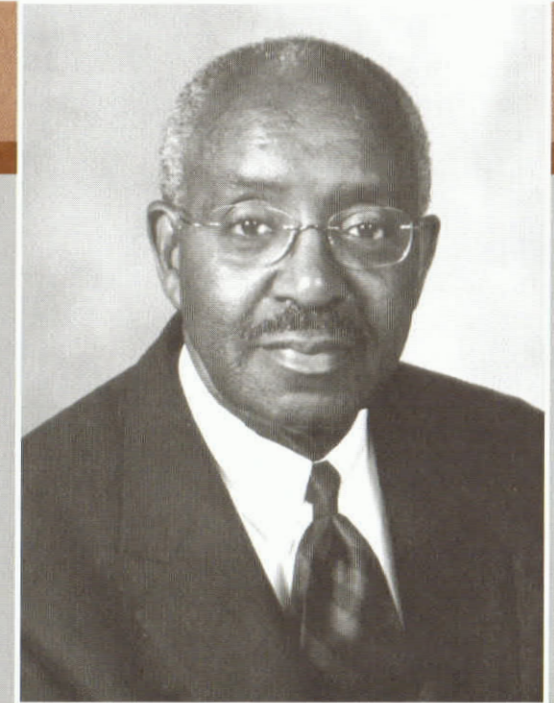
While teaching mathematics, science, and art in elementary and secondary schools, he earned his MEd degree in educational administration from Temple University in 1967 and his PhD degree with a major in counselor education and a minor in psychology from the University of South Carolina in 1973.

In 1970 McFadden was chosen the first North Carolina Teacher of the Year. Since that time, his life has taken a meteoric rise in education at the University of South Carolina. He has served in a number of professional roles at this institution, namely, Interim Dean and Associate Dean in the College of Education and USC Senior Vice President for Intercultural Affairs and Professional Development. He is the first African American in the history of the University of South Carolina to be promoted to the rank of full professor-1979 and the first to be named to an endowed chair, the Benjamin Elijah Mays Professor-1988. He founded and is currently Director of the highly successful Benjamin E. Mays Academy for Leadership Development.

He is an international authority on transcultural counseling and communication, and his historic stylistic counseling model is used worldwide. Dr. McFadden is the author or editor of fifteen books and has presented or published over 250 professional papers, journal articles, symposia, and workshops in numerous places throughout the world such as Australia, New Zealand, China, India, Belgium, the Netherlands, Morocco, Kenya, Brazil, Mexico, Scotland, France, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, etc. His most current book is entitled Culture and Counseling: New Approaches.

Professor McFadden is a member of many boards and professional/civic affiliations including the Columbia Museum of Art. He is the recipient of more than thirty awards in his profession and is one of twenty renowned counselor education professors biographically featured in the 2003 book, Leaders and Legacies: Contributions to the Profession of Counseling. This honoree's motto is, Do the right thing for the right reason. He is a member of First Calvary Baptist Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Inc., Director of the African American Professors Program at USC, and a life member of the NAACP.

McFadden and his wife, Grace Jordan McFadden, PhD, have a daughter, Rashida Hannah McFadden.



APRIL

2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 Hampton Institute opened in 1868.	2 John Thompson became the first African-American coach to win NCAA basketball tournament, 1984.	3 Carter G Woodson, the father of African-American history, died in 1950.
Daylight Savings Time Begins 4 Maya Angelou, author, born in 1928.	Passover Begins at Sunset 5 Colin Powell was born in 1937.	6 Robert E. Perry and Matthew Henson reached the North Pole in 1909.	7 Billie Holiday, blues singer, was born in 1917.	Mundy Thursday 8 Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run in 1974.	Good Friday 9 Civil Rights Bill granting citizenship passed in 1866.	10 Richard Allen was made Bishop of the AME Church in 1916.
Easter 11 Spelman College was founded in 1881.	12 Free African Society organized in 1787.	13 Thomas Jefferson's birthday.	14 The first abolition society in the U.S. was founded in Pennsylvania, 1775.	15 Jackie Robinson made Major League debut in 1947.	16 Founding of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in 1960.	17 Rev. Ralph David Abernathy died in 1990.
18 Alex Haley won the Pulitzer Prize for "Roots," 1977.	19 Cheyney State College, one of the oldest Black colleges in the US, founded in 1837.	20 Harriet Tubman started working on the Underground Railroad, 1853.	Secretaries Day 21 Pvt. Milton L. Olive, III, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously, 1966.	22 Charles Mingus, bassist, composer, pianist and bandleader, was born in 1922.	23 Granville T. Woods, inventor of over 40 products, was born in 1856.	24 The United Negro College Fund was established in 1944.
25 Ella Fitzgerald, singer, was born in 1917.	26 William "Count" Basie, jazz pianist and musician, died, 1984.	27 Coretta Scott King, activist (and wife of Martin Luther King) was born, 1927.	28 Samuel L. Gravely became first African-American admiral in the US Navy, 1962.	29 "Duke" Ellington, musician and composer, born, 1899.	30 Wallace Saunders wrote the song "Casey Jones" in 1900.	

Willis H. Crosby



Willis H. Crosby and his twin brother West were born in Anderson County on September 18, 1917 and were the sons of William Crosby and Rebecca Dean Crosby. Willis H. Crosby and the Silver Bell Quintet stepped to the microphone on September 16, 1947, at WAIM studios - and a radio career which continued at WANS and lasted until February 1997 at WRIX was born. Over the course of fifty years on radio, Mr. Crosby became the first black disk jockey (DJ) in Upstate South Carolina.

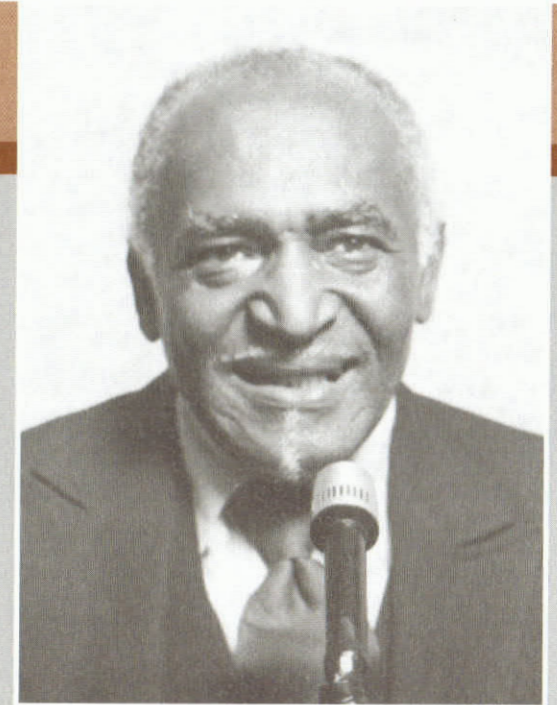
Crosby, during his years as a promoter, brought national gospel and rhythm and blues artists like the Williams Brothers, the Swanee Quintet, the Five Blind Boys, Sam Cooke and the Soul Steerers, Percy Sledge, Dee Clark and Joe Simon to Anderson. Proceeds from concerts promoted by Mr. Crosby were used in part to sponsor scholarships for deserving students who could not afford financially to attend college. He also raised money to provide food, toys, and clothing for needy families. He was what many considered a legend in black radio around the state of South Carolina.

This honoree used his show and influence to sponsor numerous causes. He took busloads of children to Atlanta for professional baseball games and acquainted many young people with radio through his "DJ for a Day" program. He did custodial work at WANS as well as handling all of his show's advertising and production duties. His philosophy was, anything that was legal was good work. Moreover, he worked hard enough to bring home a paycheck second only to the station's general manager.

Mr. Crosby's production of the Westside High School's RAMS weekly football games and basketball championship playoff games made this type of visibility among the first for an all black high school in the late 1950s and 1960s. When the public schools were desegregated in the 1970s, he facilitated appearances in the area schools to advance positive human relations. He also promoted local talent and professional concerts to raise money for food and clothing as well as scholarships for the economically disadvantaged. Crosby raised funds to supply a room at the Anderson Memorial Hospital.

Because of his noteworthy generosity over the years, the name Willis H. Crosby became one of the first called on by churches, schools, the March of Dimes, and other organizations when there was a need. Business people, politicians, and others desiring to get their words out to the black community could always depend on the credibility and impact of Willis H. or "Radio Deacon." He also acquired many white listeners and radio fans over the years. His hard work earned him a lion's share of awards from the South Carolina General Assembly to local religious, educational, civic, and charitable organizations.

Mr. Crosby died on December 16, 1997. He was married to Mrs. Alwillie Hardy Crosby, a devoted wife and mother for 54 years. To this union two children were born, Dr. Willis H. Crosby, Jr. and Mrs. Della Cox.



MAY



WIS
THE SPIRIT OF CAROLINA

2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 Howard University in Washington, D.C., opened in 1867.
2 Elijah McCoy, inventor and holder of over fifty patents was born in 1844.	3 Sugar Ray Robinson, middleweight boxing champion was born in 1920.	4 Freedom Rides began in 1961. Plessy vs. Ferguson upheld "Separate But Equal" doctrine in 1896.	5 Gwendolyn Brooks became the first Black person awarded a Pulitzer Prize, for "Annie Allen," in 1950.	6 Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower in 1960.	7 J.R. Winters patented the fire escape, 1878.	8 Rev. Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915.
Mother's Day 9 Slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina were freed, 1862.	10 P.B.S. Pinchback, first Black state governor, born, 1837.	11 Dancer Martha Graham was born in 1854.	12 Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862.	13 Joe Louis was born in 1914.	14 In 1804 a slave known only as York accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition.	15 Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, founded at Indiana University, was incorporated in 1911.
16 Sammy Davis, Jr., died in 1990.	17 Brown vs. Board of Education made "Separate But Equal" in public schools unconstitutional in 1954.	18 Reggie Jackson, baseball player, was born in 1946.	19 Malcolm X was born in 1925.	Ascension Day 20 Robert N. C. Nix was elected to United States Congress in 1958.	21 Lowell W. Perry was confirmed as chairman of the Equal Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in 1975.	22 Claude McKay, poet, died in 1948.
23 Bob Marley, reggae legend, dies in 1981.	24 Hal McRae was named manager of the Kansas City Royals in 1991. Patti LaBelle was born in 1944.	25 Madame C. J. Walker, entrepreneur, died in 1919. Miles Davis, jazz musician, born in 1926.	26 Althea Gibson won the French Open, becoming the first Black tennis player to win a major tennis title, 1956.	27 Louis Gossett, Jr., actor, born in 1936.	28 Eliza Ann Gardner, underground railroad conductor, born, 1831.	29 Thomas Bradley was elected mayor of Los Angeles in 1973.
30 Countee Cullen, poet, was born in 1893.	Memorial Day 31 NAACP held first conference (as the National Negro Committee), in 1909.					

Alice Wyche Hurley

M

rs. Alice Wyche Hurley, daughter of the late Kellene Lewis Wyche and Rudolph Melville Wyche, M.D., is a native of Charlotte, North Carolina. In 1956 she received her Bachelor of Science degree from Boston University. Following graduation, she moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where she worked as a broadcaster for the famous radio station WERD. While in Atlanta, she began to work on a Master of Social Work degree at Atlanta University from which she graduated in 1964. She married Anthony Manigault Hurley in 1961 and established residence in Columbia, South Carolina. Upon returning to Columbia, Mrs. Hurley worked as a psychiatric social worker at Crafts Farrow State Hospital. In 1967 she was employed as a school social worker for Richland County School District One and later became the attendance supervisor. In 1990, she was promoted to the position of coordinator of social work services, from which she retired.

Mrs. Hurley is not only a Licensed Master Social Worker but is also a Licensed Funeral Director and assists her husband at Manigault-Hurley Funeral Home. In addition to her professional affiliations, she is a dedicated supporter of the Greater Columbia community. She has been a grants writer for such projects as the W. A. Perry Middle School Task Force, Providence Hospital's "Seeing is Achieving" project, Links, Inc.'s "Dental Sealant" project, Central Carolina Community Foundation's "Teacher/Student Incentive" project, and others. With her husband, she co-founded the Greater Columbia Urban League and the Poinsettia Cotillion. She currently serves on the Sisters of Charity Foundation Board of Providence Hospital. She has served as a board member of the Eboni Dance Theater, and was an original member of the South Carolina Foster Care Review Board. She continues to remain active on many committees and boards. She established the William F. O'Neal Guild at St. Luke's Episcopal Church where she serves as a lay reader and a member of the choir.

This honoree is a published writer, having written and co-authored several articles for social work journals, including the Journal of Educational and Psychological Consultation, and along with her son, the Journal of the American Medical Association. Following her retirement in 1996, she was employed as a field work liaison for the University of South Carolina's College of Social Work. Her social affiliations include the Columbia Chapter of Links, Inc., The Columbia Chapter Moles, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., and the Columbia Chapter National Smart Set.

Mrs. Hurley is the recipient of numerous awards, such as the 1992 Social Worker of the Year Award from the National Association of Social Workers/Central Unit, the 1995-96 South Carolina Association of Social Workers School Social Worker of the Year Award, the 1996 Southern School Social Work Council's Social Worker of the Year Award, 1996 co-recipient with her husband of the Order of the Palmetto (the first couple to share the honor), 1997 co-recipient with her husband of the Greater Columbia Urban League's John H. Whitemen Award, the Congaree Girl Scouts Council 1997 Women of Distinction Award, and the 2003 Pioneer of the Year Award from the College of Social Work at the University of South Carolina.

Mrs. Hurley is the mother of three children, Brian Wyche Hurley, M.D., Kelly Lynn Hurley, and Michelle Manigault Hurley, Esq.



JUNE



WIS
THE STATE OF CAROLINA

2004

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Sojourner Truth began anti-slavery activist career in 1843.

2

T. Thomas Fortune, journalist, died in 1928.

3

Wesley A. Brown became the first Black graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy in 1949.

4

Arna Bontemps, writer and educator, died in 1973.

5

In 1955, Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded his doctorate from Boston University.

6

Congress of Racial Equality founded in 1942.

7

Pulitzer Prize winning poet Gwendolyn Brooks was born in 1917.

8

Supreme Court banned segregation in Washington, D.C. restaurants in 1953.

9

Meta-Vaux Warick Fuller, sculptor, was born in 1877.

10

Hattie McDaniel, first Black person to win an Oscar (for Best Supporting Actress in "Gone With The Wind," 1940), was born in 1898.

11

Hazel Dorothy Scott, classical pianist and singer, was born in 1920.

12

Medger Evers, civil rights activist, was assassinated, 1963.

13

Thurgood Marshall appointed to U.S. Supreme Court in 1967.

Flag Day

14

Harold D. West was named president of Meharry Medical College, 1952.

15

Errol Garner, singer and musician, was born in 1923.

16

Denmark Vesey led slave rebellion in South Carolina, 1822.

17

Thomas Ezekiel Miller, congressman, was born in 1849.

18

Nannie Burroughs founded National Training School for Women, 1909.

19

Tennessee University opens as Tennessee A&L State College in 1912.

Father's Day
First Day of Summer

20

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, pioneer in food chemistry, was born in Illinois, 1894.

21

Arthur Ashe, tennis champion, led UCLA to NCAA tennis championship, 1965.

22

Joe Louis became youngest world heavy-weight boxing champion in 1937.

23

Track star Wilma Rudolph was born in 1909.

24

John R. Lynch became first African-American to preside over deliberations of a national political party in 1884.

25

Joe Louis defeated Primo Camera at Yankee Stadium in 1935.

26

James Weldon Johnson died in 1938.

27

Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet and novelist, was born, 1872.

28

Organization for Afro-American Unity founded in 1964.

29

James Van Der Zee, photographer, was born in Lenox, MA, in 1886.

30

Lena Horne, actress, vocalist and activist, born, 1917.

Martin Douglass Cooper

M

artin Douglass Cooper, the third son of Dr. Noble P. Cooper and Carole J. Cooper, was born in Columbia, South Carolina on September 15, 1965. At an early age he showed a fervent interest in art and realized that dentistry, the family business, was not for him. His paternal grandmother, Ada Sawyer Cooper, was a wellspring of guidance and inspiration. She had graduated with a degree in fashion design from Pratt Institute in 1922. Cooper and his grandmother collaborated on design projects, including complete sportswear collections from day into evening. She taught her precocious grandson the first principle of fashion design: the human body is three-dimensional.

Cooper was educated at Heathwood Hall Episcopal School in Columbia. During his summer as a rising junior, his parents made it possible for him to attend the college level summer fashion design program at Parsons School of Design in New York. It was an experience that changed his life. In 1983 he moved to Manhattan to study fashion in Parsons' Bachelor of Fine Arts program. Armed with a poignant piece of advice from his father, "If you are dedicated, disciplined, and tenacious about the next four years of college, you can play the rest of your life." The senior Cooper's parable illustrated the necessity to plant seeds made from sound choices and decisions in order to reap those rewards in the future. At Parsons, Cooper was awarded the Norell Memorial Scholarship for Academic and Creative Excellence. Cooper's student work was placed in the university archives as a benchmark of excellence. It also traveled to Parsons-Japan as a teaching model.

During his senior year, Cooper's critic was fashion great Calvin Klein. He was later personally recruited by Klein to assist in designing his next year's women's wear collection. Cooper graduated magna cum laude from Parsons in 1987 and embarked on a brilliant career as a fashion designer. He has worked for such outstanding labels as Calvin Klein and Burberry. He is currently Vice President for Design at Burberry and serves as a member of The Parsons School of Design's Board of Governors and the President's Board of Alumni Advisors for the New School University. He is also a member of the Council of Fashion Designers of America (CFDA). He is the recipient of Pratt Institute's Creative Spirit Award for Design Excellence.

While traveling the world, Cooper developed a parallel career in fine art photography. In the heart of his creative center, you will find the essence of woman. His projects have taken him into diverse worlds such as astronomy and ancient sports, always using the human form to express ideas that redefine the tradition of the genre. He created OrchisArts, his not-for-profit studio, to make contributions to breast cancer organizations that focus on patient's welfare and care. His works have been exhibited and published internationally, including the Columbia Museum of Art (solo exhibition), the Henry Buhl Collection, the Beth Rudin Dewoody Collection, Bergdorf Goodman, Banana Republic, and numerous international public and private institutions. Cooper is a member of The Royal Photographic Society in England and is married to Karen Suen-Cooper, a luxury leather goods designer.



JULY



2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 Carl Lewis, athlete, born in 1961.	2 Civil Rights Act of 1964 signed. Thurgood Marshall born in 1908.	3 First African-American baseball player in the major leagues, Jackie Robinson, was named to Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.
Independence Day 4 Tuskegee Institute established in 1881. Slavery abolished in New York in 1827.	5 Arthur Ashe, won the men's Wimbledon singles championship in 1975.	6 Althea Gibson won Wimbledon in 1957.	7 Margaret Walker, writer, was born in 1915.	8 Venus Williams wins Wimbledon in 2000.	9 Francis L. Cardozo installed as South Carolina's Secretary of State in 1868.	10 Mary McLeod Bethune, educator, was born in 1875.
11 Civil rights activist W.E.B. Dubois, founded the Niagara Movement in 1905.	12 Bill Cosby, entertainer, was born in 1937.	13 Continental Congress excluded slavery from Northwest Territory in 1787.	14 George Washington Carver National Monument dedicated in Joplin MO, in 1951.	15 Pompey Lamb, noted spy, aids the American Revolutionary War effort, 1779.	16 V. A. Johnson, first Black female to argue before the US Supreme Court, born, 1882.	17 Billie Holliday, singer, died in 1959.
18 Lemuel Hayes, first Black Congregationalist minister, born in 1753.	19 Patricia R. Harris named secretary of health, education and welfare in 1979.	20 First U.S. Victory in Korea was won by African-American troops in the 24th Infantry Regiment, in 1950.	21 14th Amendment ratified in 1868. National Association of Colored Women was founded in 1896.	22 Abraham Lincoln read the first draft of Emancipation Proclamation to the cabinet, in 1861.	23 Louis Tompkins Wright, physician, was born in 1924.	24 Mary Church Terrell, educator, died in 1954.
25 Garrett T. Morgan, inventor of the gas mask, rescues six from gas-filled tunnel in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1916.	26 Patrick Francis Healy, first African-American awarded a Ph.D. in 1865. President Truman banned discrimination in the armed services in 1948.	27 Inventor A.P. Aboume was awarded patent for refining coconut oil in 1880.	28 The 14th Amendment was adopted in 1868.	29 The first National Convention of Black Women was held in Boston MA, in 1895.	30 Adam Clayton Powell, Jr, activist and politician, was elected congressman from Harlem in 1945.	31 Whitney Young, an Executive Director of the National Urban League, was born in 1921.

Janie L. Mines

Janie L. Mines was born in Aiken, South Carolina. She is one of two daughters of the Reverend W. L. Mines and Daisy Sheppard Mines. She graduated from Aiken High School in 1976 as the class salutatorian. She received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy from the U.S. Representative Butler Derrick and entered Annapolis as a part of the first group of women to attend the Naval Academy. Janie was the only African American woman accepted in that class and graduated in 1980. Later, she was awarded a prestigious Sloan Fellowship and earned a Master of Business Administration degree from the Alfred P. Sloan School of Business Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

During Ms. Mines' military career, she served as a Supply Corps Officer, holding several logistics positions, including a tour at the Navy Annex to the Pentagon and aboard the USS Emory S. Land (AS-39). She held management positions of increasing responsibility in several corporations, including warehouse manager, logistics manager (training and safety for 18-wheel truck fleet), finance manager, procurement manager, and an internal consultant responsible for implementing large scale change. Ms. Mines was most recently employed as a Senior Vice President of Strategic Sourcing, in which she led a team of professionals in negotiating and managing agreements for real estate services, personnel services, consulting, utilities, and financial services. She was responsible for over \$2 billion dollars of procurement funds. Ms. Mines currently owns her own management consulting firm, Common Cents Business Solutions, Inc., in Fort Mill, South Carolina, focusing on quality and productivity. Additionally, she is involved in a strategic partnership with Queen Associates, Inc. in Charlotte, North Carolina.

This honoree is a resident of Fort Mill and the mother of one son, William. She founded a non-profit organization, Boys to Men Club, Inc., after observing the needs of socioeconomically disadvantaged adolescent boys in the community. Ms. Mines attributes her success to a strong family foundation that taught her to put God first in all that she does. She credits strong parental involvement with much of her success. She believes that if our youth are taught that they "can do all things through Christ" who strengthens them, they would lose the hopelessness that is demoralizing them.

She communicates that all of our youth have a tremendous opportunity to be valuable, contributing members of society, but to achieve this they must stop looking back at the difficulties of the past and work diligently to prepare themselves for the future. She teaches that it is important that we learn from the past, move forward, and not be trapped by the negative situations that we have faced. Additionally, she tells her young men to respect themselves and one another, for it is impossible to get respect without first being willing to give it.

This outstanding public servant advises youth to avoid disruptive behavior in schools and society that will result only in severely limiting any opportunity to achieve their goals in life. She knows that education will be critical to their success. Also, if our youth will respect themselves and be confident in their own personal value, then disruptive behavior will cease and doors of opportunity will open. Ms. Mines is an untiring champion for young people and believes that we must love them and teach them to love themselves and that our entire society will be better for it.



AUGUST



2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Whitney Young named executive director of National Urban League in 1961. Benjamin E. Mays born in 1895.	2 James Baldwin, writer, was born in 1924.	3 The Congress of African Peoples convention was held in Atlanta in 1970.	4 "Long" John Woodruff won an Olympic gold medal in the 800-meter run in 1936.	5 Edwin Moses and Evelyn Ashford won gold medals in Olympic track & field in 1984.	6 Voting Rights Act signed by President Johnson in 1965.	7 Ralph J. Bunche, diplomat and first African-American winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was born in 1904.
8 Matthew A. Henson, explorer and first to reach the North Pole, was born in 1865.	9 Jesse Owens won four Olympic gold medals in 1936.	10 Clarence C. White, composer and violinist, died, 1880.	11 Thaddeus Stevens, abolitionist, died in 1868.	12 Frederick Douglass' home in Washington D.C. was declared a national shrine, 1922.	13 Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper was founded in 1892.	14 Ernest Everett Just, scientist, born in 1883.
Assumption 15 Liberia established by freed American slaves, 1824.	16 Louis Lomax, author, was born in 1922.	17 Marcus Garvey born in 1887.	18 The first African-American admitted to the University of Mississippi, James Meredith, graduated in 1963.	19 Benjamin Banneker published his first Almanac in 1791.	20 Richard Allen chaired the first National Negro Convention in Philadelphia in 1830.	21 William "Count" Basie, jazz pianist and musician, was born in 1904.
22 John Lee Hooker, blues singer and guitarist, was born, 1917.	23 National Negro Business League founded in 1900.	24 Edith Sampson was appointed first African-American delegate to the United Nations by Harry S. Truman, in 1950.	25 Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized in 1925.	26 William Dawson elected Black Democratic Party vice presidential candidate, 1943.	27 W.E.B. DuBois died in 1963.	28 March on Washington in 1963.
29 Charlie "Bird" Parker, jazz musician, was born in Kansas City in 1920.	30 Lt. Col. Guion S. Bluford, Jr. became the first African-American astronaut in space in 1983.	31 Eldridge Cleaver was born in 1935.				

Mark Myers • Sandra Myers

M

ark and Sandra Myers, founders of *The Black Cowboy: Man or Myth African American Culture Festival*, are native South Carolinians. Descendants of African American farmers and sharecroppers, they bought Rembert acreage formerly sharecropped by Sandra's family. Mark sold his family home in Horatio in order to fulfill his lifelong goal, which was accomplished in 1991 with the purchase of the aforementioned land. The property was named Greenfield Farm, representing the land that they projected as the site where they would build their dream home.

When Mark was twelve years of age and his father died, he was able to pull together his appreciation for strong family ties and spirituality which resulted in his placing a premium on cowboy values. Inculcated in these values is a love for the outdoors, open space, animals, and nature. Mark began to research and recognize that African American cowboys existed, many of whom roamed the land of Texas and cattle farms in the West. This led to thirst for the acquisition and dissemination of more knowledge about cowboys who were descendants of slaves in the United States and sought a better life for themselves.

Even though Mark is employed at the Camden DuPont plant and Sandra at International Paper of Eastover, they place a high premium on taking care of their farm and their animals. With eight horses there is enough work for both of them, including growing hay and providing horse riding lessons. They are committed to offering outreach activities to the community such as helping children with projects in the 4-H Club and providing day retreats for children, adults, and those with disabilities and special needs.

The inspiration for organizing an African American Cowboy Festival emerged from the realization that children in the Greenfield Farm community had never seen a black family with horses. Thus, the festival has come to be a source for all people to understand the life and times of African American cowboys. For seven years Mark and Sandra Myers have provided this festival experience and have provided an opportunity for attendees to research another aspect of the rich culture and history of African American heritage. They have even expanded the breadth of the festival to include an essay writing contest for children, a dinner-dance, and musical expressions such as gospel singing and drumming.

Appealing to South Carolinians and others throughout the Southeast, this couple has even formed a non-profit organization to plan and help to sponsor the festival. Mark and Sandra Myers are the proud parents of three sons - Kelvin, Mark, Jr., and Lance.



SEPTEMBER

2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. named Commander-in-Chief of North American Air Defense Command in 1975.	2 Frank Robinson, professional baseball player, named MVP of the American League, 1966.	3 Charles Houston, NAACP leader, was born in 1895.	4 Louis Latimer, inventor and engineer, was born in 1848.
5 George Washington Murray was elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1895.	Labor Day 6 The National Black Convention met in Cleveland in 1848.	7 Integration began in Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, M.D., public schools in 1954.	8 Althea Gibson became the first African-American athlete to win a U.S. national tennis championship in 1957.	9 Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915.	10 Mordecai Johnson, first Black president of Howard University, died in 1976.	11 "Duke" Ellington won Spingarn Medal for his musical achievements in 1959.
12 Jackie Robinson, first Black baseball player in the major leagues, was named National League Rookie of the Year, 1947.	13 Alain L. Locke, philosopher and first Black Rhodes Scholar, was born in 1886.	14 U.S. Cabinet member, Constance Baker Motley was born in 1921.	Rosh Hashanah Begins at Sunset 15 Dr. Mae Jemison first African-American female astronaut in space in 1992.	16 Claude A. Barnett, founder of the Associated Negro Press, was born in 1889.	17 United States Constitution signed in 1787.	18 Booker T. Washington delivered "Atlanta Compromise" address in 1895.
19 Atlanta University was founded in 1865.	20 First episode of "The Cosby Show" aired in 1984.	21 F.W. Leslie, inventor, patented the envelope seal in 1891.	First Day of Autumn 22 Ralph Bunch awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.	23 John Coltrane, innovative and famed jazz musician, was born in 1926.	24 Yom Kippur begins at Sunset Nine African-American students integrated Little Rock high school in 1957.	25 Barbara W. Hancock became the first African-American woman named a White House fellow, 1974.
26 Bessie Smith, blues singer, died in 1937.	27 "Memphis Blues" published in 1912.	28 "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" published in 1929.	29 Hugh Mulzac, first African-American captain of a U.S. merchant ship, launched with the "Booker T. Washington" in 1942.	30 Johnny Mathis, singer, was born in 1935.		

Thales Thomas "Skipp" Pearson

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hales Thomas "Skipp" Pearson, son of Alfred T. and Louise E. Pearson, is a native of Orangeburg, South Carolina, where he attended the public schools and, after four years of service in the Air Force and touring with shows, he returned to his hometown and graduated in 1973 from Claflin College with a Bachelor of Arts degree in music.

As a young lad in school, twelve years of age and no voice change, Skipp was learning hard knocks as a paperboy for the Times and Democrat in Orangeburg. Only one year later, he was playing with his own band for dances in the local area and on television. When he graduated from high school, he joined the United States Air Force and played clubs from California to England.

Skipp worked for twenty-four years as a band director and/or music teacher in both Bamberg County and Clarendon County School Districts. In conjunction with these educational assignments he maintained his external musical connections by performing in the United States and throughout the world. He has shared the stage with internationally renowned musicians such as Sam Cooke, Otis Redding, Patti LaBelle, and others.

During the past five years Skipp Pearson has performed weekly at the Hunter Gatherer in Columbia during sessions that he calls "The Workshop." Here, he invites all musicians to sit in and is known to include players ranging from students to internationally known artists. He is currently creating The Jazz Resource Center with the intent of establishing studio and gathering space for jazz musicians. This enrichment program is designed to help students with homework and to tutor them. The name of his current band, Jazzology, reflects Pearson's affinity for learning. Pearson's work draws upon and further enhances the spirit of community among musicians and ultimately enriches the music scene in South Carolina.

During the Charleston-based Spoleto Festival USA in the early 1990's, Pearson met Wynton Marsalis, who sat in after his evening performance with Pearson and the Bill Aycock Trio who were performing at the Omni Hotel. Two years later, Wynton and his group performed at Greenstreets, a local jazz club in Columbia. Pearson was invited to the stage to play with Marsalis' band. This impromptu arrangement was repeated again the following year and demonstrates the camaraderie among musicians that is highly valued by Skipp Pearson. At Greenstreets Pearson met Wycliff Gordon, at that time Wynton Marsalis' trombonist, who was recently featured as a guest artist in concert at the Hunter Gatherer in Columbia with Pearson and Jazzology for the Thursday Night Jazz Workshop. Other guest appearances at the Jazz Workshop include Joe Samples (of The Jazz Crusaders), Columbia's own Chris Potter, and Ron Westray, a Columbia native who is presently a member of Marsalis' band. Such combinations of talent not only enliven the musicians' experience but provide the audience with unique musical experiences.

Pearson's contributions to the community of musicians as well as his musical ability are greatly valued by his peers. In a letter of recommendation for the Elizabeth O'Neill Verner Award for the Arts, Wynton Marsalis wrote: "In the artistic community, someone who has achieved 'super special' status as a jazz musician is referred to as a 'local legend.' The local legend is a repository of unrecorded history, a hands-on educator, a personal mentor to aspiring artists and above all, a first rate performer. In Columbia, South Carolina, that man is Skipp Pearson. Skipp embraces the highest ideals of American democracy through the art of jazz. When I have had the opportunity to share the bandstand with Mr. Pearson, his big-blues-drenched tenor saxophone resonates with the true meaning of Southern hospitality."

Skipp Pearson has received a number of honors, such as Induction into the South Carolina State University Jazz Band Hall of Fame in 1998, a commendation in 2002 by a resolution of the South Carolina State House of Representatives "for his extraordinary contributions to the world of jazz music and to congratulate him on his outstanding career and accomplishments," and the 2003 Elizabeth O'Neill Verner Award for the Arts in the category of Individual Artist. Skipp Pearson is a worldwide jazz legend.



OCTOBER

2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 Colin Powell was appointed first African-American chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1989.	2 Thurgood Marshall was sworn in, becoming the first African-American Supreme Court Justice, in 1967.
3 Nat King Cole was the first black performer to host his own tv show in 1956.	4 National Black convention met in Syracuse, New York, in 1864.	5 Congresswoman Yvonne Burke was born in 1932.	6 Fisk Jubilee Singers began national tour in 1871.	7 Toni Morrison became first African-American to win Nobel Prize in literature.	8 Jesse Jackson born in 1941.	9 O.B. Clare patented the rail trestle in 1888.
10 Singer Ben Vereen was born in 1946.	Columbus Day 11 A. Miles patented the elevator in 1887.	12 Richard ("Dick") Gregory was born in 1932.	13 Arna W. Bontemps, noted poet, was born in 1902.	14 Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.	15 Clarence Thomas confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1992.	16 John Brown led attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859.
17 Capital Savings Bank opened in Washington, D.C., in 1888.	18 Terry McMillan was born in 1951.	19 The U.S. Navy was opened to African-American women in 1944.	20 John Merrick organized North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1898.	21 "Dizzy" Gillespie was born in Cheraw, SC, in 1917.	22 Clarence S. Green became the first African-American certified in neurological surgery.	23 The NAACP petitioned the United Nations about racial injustices in 1947.
24 Jackie Robinson died in 1972.	25 Benjamin O. Davis became the first African-American general in U.S. Army in 1940.	26 Inventor T. Marshall patented the fire extinguisher in 1872.	27 D. B. Downing, inventor, patented his street letter box in 1891.	28 Founder of The Underground Railroad, Levi Coffin, was born in 1798.	29 The Supreme Court ordered end to segregation in schools "at once" in 1969.	30 Richard Arrington was elected the first Black mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, in 1979.
Halloween Daylight Savings Time Ends 31 Ethel Waters, actor and singer, was born in 1900.						

Colonel Walter L. Watson, Jr.



alter L. Watson, Jr., Colonel, USAF (Retired), was born in Columbia, South Carolina. He is the oldest of four children of the late Walter L. Watson, Sr. and Mildred Platt Watson. He attended public schools in Richland School District One and graduated from C. A. Johnson High School and Howard University in Washington, DC. At Howard, he earned a Mechanical Engineering degree and commission as an Air Force Officer via the ROTC program. Colonel Watson is the Senior Aerospace Science Instructor (SASI) of the C. A. Johnson Preparatory Academy's Air Force Junior ROTC unit (SC-065).

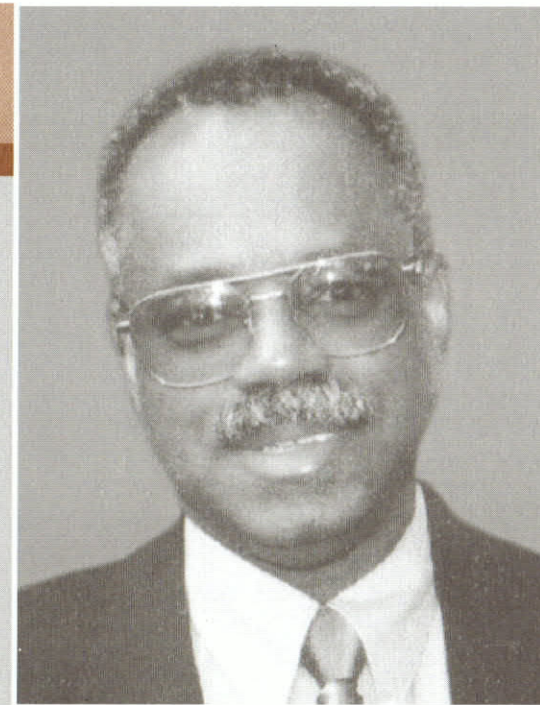
He entered the Air Force as an avionics maintenance officer. However, in 1973, he was selected for aviation training. This began a journey on a very diverse and distinguished flying career in the Air Force. He became a flight instructor, flight examiner, and flight commander in tactical fighter and strategic reconnaissance squadrons that flew F-4C/D/E, F-111D, and SR-71 aircraft. Colonel Watson's distinctive and unique aviation accomplishment is that he was the first and only African American to qualify as a crewmember in the SR-71, a super secret aircraft that set altitude and speed records that still stand today. The SR-71 routinely cruised at altitudes in excess of 80,000 feet at speeds over Mach 3 (2,100 mpg).

After his flying career, he continued to impact the Air Force in officer production and training. As Commander and Professor of Aerospace Studies at North Carolina A&T State University, his leadership helped his unit to achieve the following production milestones: 1) 20% of all African American Second Lieutenant pilots, 2) 50% of all African American Second Lieutenant navigators, and 3) 25% of African American female commissionees in 1993. These accomplishments led to assignments to a number of leadership positions at HQ Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (AFROTC at Maxwell AFB, AL). As the Chief of the AFROTC Scholarship branch, he supervised all scholarships for over 5,000 students across the nation with a budget exceeding \$22 million annually.

While at Maxwell AFB, Colonel Watson was a key decision-maker for Air Force relations with the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU). He created scholarships aimed specially for HBCUs Science Instructor (SASI). In 1999 Colonel Watson developed a student award program for the Tuskegee Airmen Inc. The Tuskegee Airmen Inc award recognizes superior student performance for AFJROTC cadets and impacts 744 AFJROTC units and 104,000 students around the globe. In 1998 Colonel Watson was selected Teacher of the Year for C. A. Johnson Preparatory Academy. Additionally he was twice designated by Headquarters Air Force JROTC as an Outstanding Instructor (1998-1999 and 2001-2002). The Columbia Housing Authority selected him for the Wall of Fame induction in April of 2003 because of his distinguished military service and sustained contributions to his community. In August 2003, the Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. awarded him their highest award, the Noel F. Parrish Award. This award recognizes outstanding endeavors to enhance access to knowledge, skills, and opportunities.

In addition to his Howard University engineering degree, Colonel Watson holds a Masters degree from Chapman College of Orange, CA, in Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management. He is married to Joice P. Middleton Watson. They have a daughter, Major (Select) Alexandria R. Watson, son, Walter III, and a grandson, Isaiah S. Watson.

Colonel Watson has received numerous awards, including the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Humanitarian Service Medal with one oak leaf cluster, and the Legion of Merit Medal.



NOVEMBER

2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	All Saints' Day 1 First issue of "Ebony" published in 1945. First issue of "Crisis" published in 1910.	2 President Ronald Reagan signed law designating the third Monday in January Martin Luther King, Jr., Day in 1983.	3 South Carolina State College was established in 1896.	4 T. Elkins patented the refrigerating apparatus in 1879.	5 Walter E. Washington elected Mayor of Washington, D.C., in 1974.	6 Absalom Jones, minister, born in 1746.
7 David Dinkins elected first black Mayor of New York City in 1989.	8 Edward W. Brooke was elected first Black U.S. senator (R-Mass) in eighty five years, in 1966.	9 Benjamin Banneker, surveyor, born in 1731.	10 Andrew Hatcher was named associate press secretary to President JFK, becoming the first Black press secretary, in 1960.	Veterans Day 11 Nat Turner, leader of a Virginia slave revolt, was hanged in 1831.	12 In 1775 General Washington issued an order, later rescinded, which forbade recruiting officers to enlist Blacks.	13 Dwight Gooden won the Cy Young Award in 1985.
14 Booker T. Washington died in 1915.	15 In 1979, the Nobel Prize in economics was awarded to Professor Arthur Lewis of Princeton.	16 "Father of the Blues," W.C. Handy, was born in Florence, AL, in 1873.	17 Omega Psi Phi, fraternity, was founded on the campus of Howard University, 1911.	18 Abolitionist and orator, Sojourner Truth was born in 1787.	19 Roy Campanella was named most valuable player of the National Baseball League for the second time, 1953.	20 Garrett T Morgan patented the traffic signal in 1923.
21 Shaw University was founded in 1865.	22 Alrutheus A. Taylor, teacher and historian, was born in 1893.	23 J.L. Love put patents on the pencil sharpener in 1897.	24 Scott Joplin, composer, born in 1868.	Thanksgiving 25 Luther "Bill" Robinson, dancer, died in 1949.	26 Sojourner Truth, evangelist, died in 1883.	27 Richard Wright, author, died in 1960.
28 Ernie Davis became the first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy in 1961.	29 Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., was born in 1908.	30 Congresswoman, Shirley Chisholm was born in 1924.				

Isaac W. Williams

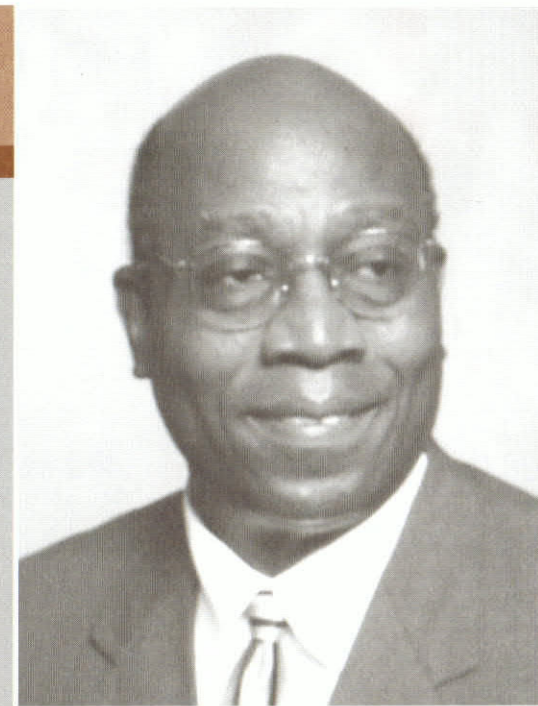
Isaac W. Williams, son of Reverend Willie Williams and Mrs. Inez Williams Brown, was born in Charleston, South Carolina. He grew up in a large family of ten brothers and sisters. He attended Charleston County public schools and graduated from Bonds-Wilson High School in 1963. He pursued further education at South Carolina State College and received the Bachelor of Science degree in professional biology in 1967.

Mr. Williams was commissioned through the Army ROTC in Army Air Defense in 1967 and served on active duty in the United States and Korea from 1967-69. He was active during his youth in the NAACP and was president of the South Carolina Conference Youth Division from 1963-67. He was also chairman of the NAACP National Youth Work Committee from 1965-67. During his college years, he was a leader at the time of the Charleston/Orangeburg statewide desegregation efforts to open public accommodations to African Americans in the South. Throughout "The Movement" in the 1960s, Mr. Williams actively participated in sit-ins, kneel-ins, walk-ins, and pray-ins. Subsequently, he was jailed over 17 times. He served as Field Director of the NAACP in South Carolina during 1969-83.

Several landmark achievements were accomplished by Williams during his administrative service with the NAACP. He filed reapportionment law suits to eliminate multi-member districts in the State of South Carolina House of Representatives and Senate, organized the initial efforts to ensure that Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday would be a legal holiday in South Carolina, and he promoted attention to the status of inadequate minority housing in our state. He further facilitated investigations to end the use of excessive force by police, as well as mobilized citizens in Bowman and St. Matthews to improve their local educational system and to gain election to their local school boards. Mr. Williams expanded the fundraising ability of the South Carolina Conference of Branches of the NAACP by creating the Annual Freedom Fund Dinner, a vehicle that raises several hundred thousand dollars each year for the South Carolina NAACP. During this time, the honoree also became the founder of and organizer of the South Carolina United Citizens Party. He credits his civil rights involvement to his sister, Mildred, his father, Mrs. Mary Lee Davis, and Reverend I. Dequincey Newman, former South Carolina Field Director - NAACP.

For his lifetime of service, he has received numerous awards from the NAACP and many other social and civic organizations, in addition to being listed in Who's Who in America. He is a member of First Calvary Baptist Church in Columbia. Williams and William DeLoach spearheaded a successful campaign to elect The Honorable James E. Clyburn to the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. Williams works as a District Aide to Congressman Clyburn. He is married to Evelyn Tobin Williams and the couple has three children - Dechancela Evette, Isaac, Jr., and Shelley Nicole.



DECEMBER

2004

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955.	2 Historian Charles Wesley was born in 1891.	3 First issue of "North Star" newspaper published in 1847.	4 American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833.
5 Mary McLeod Bethune, educator, founded National Council of Negro Women, 1935.	6 In 1971 Lewis Franklin Powell was confirmed as Supreme Court justice.	7 Hanukkah begins at Sunset Lester Granger was named executive director of the National Urban League in 1941.	8 Entertainer, Sammy Davis, Jr., was born, in 1925.	9 Entertainer, Red Foxx was born in 1925.	10 Ralph J. Bunche becomes the first Black person awarded a Nobel Peace Prize, 1950.	11 P.B.S. Pinchback became the first African-American governor of an American state, Louisiana, in 1872.
12 Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first African-American elected to Congress in 1870.	13 First Black women complete officer training for the WAVEs, 1944.	14 Congressman, John Langston was born in 1829	15 Maggie Lena Walker, banker, died in 1934.	16 Andrew Young of Georgia named ambassador and chief delegate to the United Nations in 1976.	17 Noble Sissle, lyricist and bandleader, died in 1975.	18 13th Amendment ratified in 1865.
19 Carter G. Woodson, historian, born in 1875.	20 South Carolina seceded from the Union in 1860.	21 First Day of Winter Motown Records established in 1959 by Berry Gordy, Jr.	22 Historian and author of "Destruction of Black Civilization," Dr. Chancellor Williams was born in 1898.	23 Alice H. Parker patented the gas heating furnace in 1919.	24 Irwin C. Mollison, first African-American judge of the Customs Court was born in 1898.	25 Christmas Day In 1971 Rev. Jesse Jackson organized Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity).
26 Kwanzaa Begins In 1924 DeFord Bailey, Sr., became the first African-American to perform on the Grand Ole Opry.	27 Pioneer of blood plasma research, Dr. Charles Richard Drew, established a pioneer blood bank in New York City, 1941.	28 Earl "Fatha" Hines, famed jazz musician and father of modern jazz piano, was born in 1905.	29 Thomas Bradley was born in 1917.	30 Blues composer and singer Bo Diddley was born in 1928.	31 New Year's Eve Odetta Felious Gordon, the folk singer and activist known as "Odetta" was born in 1930.	

